



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/605,498	06/28/2000	Noboru Fujii	SUGI-T0764	5712
29175	7590	06/24/2005	EXAMINER	
BELL, BOYD & LLOYD, LLC P. O. BOX 1135 CHICAGO, IL 60690-1135			STEVENS, ROBERTA A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2665	

DATE MAILED: 06/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/605,498

Applicant(s)

FUJII ET AL.

Examiner

Roberta A. Shand

Art Unit

2665

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 March 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,7 and 8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,7 and 8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. Claim 1 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim one mentions a first receiver and a third receiver, but never mentions a second receiver.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5, 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis (U.S. 6389453 B1) in view of Jabbaraezhad (U.S. 6493538 B1).

3. Regarding claim 1, Willis teaches (fig. 1 and cols. 3 and 4) a communicating method in a network in which a feed and receivers are connected via a unidirectional line and the feed and the receivers are respectively connected to a bidirectional line via routers, comprising: allowing a first router to transmit a first packet to a first receiver; and allowing the third receiver to transmit the first packet to a third router.

4. Willis does not explicitly teach allowing the first receiver to transmit a second packet obtained by encapsulating the first packet to a first interface of the feed via the first router, the bi-

Art Unit: 2665

directional line, and a second router; allowing the feed to extract the first packet by decapsulating the second packet, transmit the first packet to the second router from a second interface, and transmit the first packet to a third receiver from a third interface via the unidirectional line;

5. Jabbaraezhad teaches (figs. 2-4) transmitting a first packet to a first receiver including path control information (fig. 3, 204); allowing the first receiver to transmit a second packet obtained by capsulating the first packet to a first interface of the feed via the first router (fig. 3, 206), the bi-directional line (132, 134), and a router; allowing the feed to extract the first packet by decapsulating the second packet (fig. 3, 218), transmit the first packet to the second router from a second interface, and transmit the first packet to a third receiver from a third interface via the unidirectional line (fig. 2, 132). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to allow the encapsulator to perform encapsulation instead of the receiver in Willis to allow the receiver to operate more efficiently.

6. Regarding claim 2, Willis teaches (fig. 1 and cols. 3 and 4) performing communication between the feed and the receiver via a communication path established according to the path information.

7. Regarding claims 3 and 7, Willis teaches (fig. 1 and cols. 3 and 4) the first and second packets are IP packets.

8. Regarding claims 4 and 8, Willis teaches (fig. 1 and cols. 3 and 4) the unidirectional line is a satellite line.

Art Unit: 2665

9. Regarding claim 5, Willis teaches (fig. 1 and cols. 3 and 4) a transmitting apparatus, having first, second, and third interfaces; is connected to a first interface of a router via the first interface and a bidirectional line; is connected to a second interface of the router via the second interface and the bi-directional line; is connected to a receiver via the third interface and a unidirectional line.

10. Willis does not explicitly teach receiving a capsulated packet including path control information via the bi-directional line, the router, and the first interface from the receiver; decapsulating the capsulated packet, transmits the path control information extracted due to the decapsulation to the router via the second interface and the bi-directional line, and transmits the path control information to the receiver via the third interface and the unidirectional line.

11. Jabbaraezhad teaches (figs. 2-4) receiving a capsulated packet (fig. 3, 206) including path control information (fig. 3, 204) via the bi-directional line (fig. 2, 132, 134), the router, and the first interface from the receiver; decapsulating the capsulated packet (fig. 3, 218), transmits the path control information extracted due to the decapsulation to the router via the second interface and the bi-directional line, and transmits the path control information to the receiver via the third interface and the unidirectional line (fig. 3, 132). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to allow the encapsulator to perform encapsulation instead of the receiver in Willis to allow the receiver to operate more efficiently.

Art Unit: 2665

Conclusion

1. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Roberta A Shand whose telephone number is 571-272-3161. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00am-5:30pm.
2. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on 571-272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.
3. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Roberta A Shand
Examiner
Art Unit 2665



STEVEN NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER